

至 明治  
年 二年  
月 月  
日 日

税関事務関係雑件

第  
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第  
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手続之繁雜ヲ来タシ貨物引渡迄、非常  
ニ長キ時日ヲ要スル事、君支薪カラズト云  
之至、向此方前記、ニコラ、エラス、港、航行、  
ハ航海者者一般、ハ注意、ハ取、ハ様、致、度  
此段申進、奏、致、具

明治三十九年三月十二日

在捕瀬斯德

貿易事務官 川上俊彦

外務大臣少輔 右 郎 殿

廿五年四月

横野陵島三國之執用報告書写在并  
國公使より送付件

廿一

卜 寄 公 目



(Copy)

總務長官

樞府陵島ニ関スル税関報告書寫シ送附之件

樞府陵島ニ在在ス我邦民ノ状況ニ関シテ呈報ニ金嶽領  
事館ヨリ吏員ヲ派シ調査ノ上詳細報告有之候處  
尚當國税関ヨリ派遣セル吏員ノ復命報告吞入手  
致候間右ハ他方面ノ觀察トシテ参照ノ價可有之ト存  
候ニ付別紙寫及脚送附候敬具

明治三十五年四月十二日

在韓

特命全權公使 林權助

外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎殿



日本公使館



Custom House,

Fusan, Colh. Aug 2nd 1901.

Report on a visit to Dagelet Island made on the s.s.  
"Chang Riang" on 2nd August 1901.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that on the 2nd inst.  
I left Fusan in company of Mr. Clerk Kim-sung-won, Mr. Tide-  
writer Araki, and Mr. Cheung a Chusa of the Fusan Yamen on  
the Korean s.s. "Chang Riang" for Dagelet Island at which  
place we arrived the next morning at 7 A.M.

The Japanese population on the island number 550 in  
round figures, consisting mostly of wood-cutters, ship's  
carpenters, and a few shop-keepers. They are all permanent  
residents some of them having made the island their home  
for the last 8 years.

During the non-stormy months of the year, that is  
from commencement of March to end of June 300 to 400  
Japanese on an average (including some 50 women) mostly  
from Sakai, come over in Fishing boats and Schooners, the  
former to fish, and the latter to load goods, such as wood,  
yellow beans barley, wheat or potatoes, that have been ac-  
cumulated by the Japanese on the island, during the early  
part of the year.

There are at present 32 Japanese women resident on  
the island.

The Japanese with the money they acquired by the  
sale of the Dagelet wood in Japan, buy such articles as  
rice, soy, salt, and sake and piece goods. These goods are  
imported

乙子寫

裁判官渡

福園縣福室市大濱町三丁目六拾番地

平民賣藥商

被告

重松德次郎

明治四年十月六日生

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Imported into the island and there exchanged with the  
scissors paid for the goods supplied as almost always other  
goods are given in return as payment.

It seems that the Japanese alleged permanent resi-  
dents are divided into 2 parties, one represented by a man  
of the name of "Hatanoto" and the other by "Wakita", who  
have of their own accord divided the cutting of the wood  
on the island between them, one taking the north and other  
the south side. At the same time (on the 15th. July 1901)  
they ( the Japanese ) notified the Korean farmers, that  
they ( the Koreans ) will not be allowed henceforth to  
cut nor send any wood away from the island, without having  
been sanctioned by the Japanese to do so, and if after  
having received notice any one is caught in the act, or  
after, the person or persons concerned will be fined ac-  
cordingly by the Japanese. Fines have already been in-  
flicted several times before on Koreans, starting from  
August last year. The officials and the people are quite  
powerless. A case of the kind was brought to my notice.  
A Korean on the 4th. July 1901, had to pay a fine of 35,000  
cash, or the equivalent in goods, for having been found in  
possession of a few newly-cut planks. Another Korean who  
wanted to cut a tree down which was within his ground, was  
a few days after told that he would have to pay 30,000  
cash value of the tree, I made careful enquiries into the  
matter, and according to what I heard, it seems that it's  
quite true.

The Japanese on the island have been cutting down  
trees absolutely without permission and they pay no duty  
on timber or any thing else that they send out, or on any  
thing



thing they bring in. (at present in Nagasaki had been  
in charge of the island for the last 6 years. When he  
ago he had to go to Japan in connection with some wood  
that a Japanese junk took from the island. During the time  
he stayed away somebody on the island of the name of "Oh-  
san-il" (吳祥一) told the people that he had received  
order from Seoul, appointing him temporarily in charge.  
Now the Japanese say, that for 3 months they have paid to  
this Oh-san-il (吳祥一) duties on both import and ex-  
port not actually with the cash money, but the equivalent  
in goods such as rice, sake, and salt, and that they have  
the receipts for the amount, which they have handed over  
to Mr. Akatsuka formerly Japanese Vice-Consul at Fusan,  
when he came up to the island last year with MR. Laporte.  
After careful enquiries I have found out that the amount  
of goods given to "Oh-san-il" (吳祥一) by the Japanese  
during the 3 months, comes only to 4 bags of rice, 1 tub of  
sake and a few bags of salt, although the Japanese assert  
that these goods were given as payment for duties it  
seems that they were given as presents and not otherwise.  
The Japanese say also that, ever since they have been re-  
siding on the island, some 8 years, although they have of-  
fered to pay duties on every thing they import and export  
Peh-kai-chu (裴啓周) the present man in charge has always  
refused.

The exact date of these different occurrences, I have  
been unable to ascertain, as the people do n't know them  
themselves.

There is very little trade done with the island, the  
only port with which it does a little in the way of ex-  
port is Fusan.



The native Koreans living on the island number about 3,000 people and consist entirely of farmers. They such as rice, soy, oak etc., which they get from the Japanese in exchange for wheat, barley, yellow beans and potatoes.

There was a Russian Gunboat, which called at the island last year in April for water and provisions, and at the same time (as reported to me by the Koreans) landed 8 men, including 3 officers, soon after these men were landed the vessel left but returned after, about a week, and retook the men, what were their doings during the week nobody could tell; otherwise no other vessels, nor individuals of any other nationalities have called within recent years at the island.

On the East coast, on the beach in the little bay is where the main body of the Japanese residents are living, wooden huts to the number of 50, having already been built by them, and many more half finished.

Besides the above, Japanese huts are to be found all over the coast in clusters of 4 or 5. The exact number of these huts, I am unable to state, because the Chief Purser of the s.s. "Chang Riong" Mr. Cheung, would n't allow the steamer to anchor in front of the different villages same as she did last year and to go by land was impossible.

By so doing, I have only been able to gather information from two villages, as otherwise I could have got from four. The reason the Purser gave for his action, was that he had received orders previously from the Government, that the steamer was only to proceed to Dagelet Island and bring back to Fusan Mr. Pek-kai-chu (裴季周) the official



... If this was the reason,  
... on board, we could have  
... that the  
... could n't allow the steamer to proceed to  
the other places was that he expected 156 bags of yellow  
beans of his own.

The trip before when the "Chang Rieng" called at the  
island, she had on board from Fusan 100 bags of rice etc.,  
belonging to Mr. Cheung, which were under the name of one  
of the official on the island named "Chai-piung-in" (蔡平因)  
this official was supposed to trade with the rice. On the  
arrival however of the 100 bags at the island, the Japanese  
under one pretext or another seized these bags of rice.  
The officials not being able to get satisfaction from the  
Japanese arrested a Korean of the name of "Kim-sung-sul"  
(金性述) whom they accused of having told the Japan-  
ese some lies, which induced them to seize the 100 bags of  
rice. This man "Kim-sung-sul" (金性述) promised to  
pay back out of his own stock, 156 bags of beans the next  
day, but instead he was found next morning hung by the  
neck to the branch of a tree and is supposed to have com-  
mitted suicide. Mr. Cheung, seeing then that there was no  
other chance of getting the beans, allowed the steamer to  
proceed to the west coast, where she took in 70 bags, said  
to be for the Government.

As regards the difficulties between the officials  
and the natives, it seems that three men of the name of  
"Kim-kung-cheng" (金敬重) "Kim-sung-sul" (金性述) and  
"Chung-sa-rung" (田士能) who with the intention of rais-  
ing some money by fraudulent means, told the people of the  
different



to sail, and on the beach in the little bay were about 500  
hard wood planks and logs, and as long as from 10 to 20  
feet and every one of them cut by the Japanese, besides  
dried awabi, biche-de-mar, 300 bags of yellow beans, bird  
lime, in more or less great quantity, There were also 7  
fishing and <sup>3</sup> divers boats all holding licenses issued  
at Pusan.

The water is very deep round the island. Harbour in  
the strict sense of the word there is none, as the coast  
line is completely open all over. There are 3 little un-  
sheltered bays where a steamer could anchor, and the "Chan  
Riong" had to go very near shore before she could find  
bottom to anchor. Large patches of barren ground are to  
be seen all over the island, but the centre is still thick-  
ly wooded.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

(Signed)

F.J. Smith

Acting Harbour Master.

Esquire  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Pusan.